

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 17-22 are pending, with Claims 17-19, 21 and 22 amended by the present amendment. Claims 17-19, 21 and 22 are amended to more clearly describe and distinctly claim Applicants' invention. Support for the present amendment is found in Applicants' originally filed specification. Specifically, the amendments to the claims are supported by Fig. 4 and the descriptions in the specification from page 23, line 9 to page 25, line 18. No new matter is added.

In the Official Action, the specification was objected to under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to provide an enabling disclosure; Claim 21 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as being unsupported by the disclosure; and Claims 17-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Agre et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,073,013, herein "Agre") in view of Alperovich (PCT/US99/15132 or WO 00/04734).

In regard to the objection to the specification and the rejection of Claim 21 under §112, first paragraph, Claim 21 has been amended by the present response to recite "to download the latest table..." Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the objection to the specification and the rejection of Claim 21 be withdrawn.

Before turning to the outstanding prior art rejections, it is believed that a brief review of the present invention would be helpful.

In this regard, the claimed invention describes a mobile communication terminal that performs as follows. In a non limiting example the terminal stores a table including emergency telephone numbers for use in a user's motherland, telephone numbers corresponding to their respective emergency telephone numbers for use in regions (or

countries) other than the user's motherland, and location information items identifying their respective regions.

When a user inputs an emergency telephone number for use in the user's motherland, the terminal converts the input number to a telephone number obtained from searching the above-described table with reference to the location information items designating a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and the input number. The terminal then calls the obtained telephone number instead of the input emergency telephone number.

For instance, when a user whose motherland is Japan and who is staying in the United States inputs an emergency telephone number for use in Japan (number "119"), the terminal converts the input number to the corresponding emergency telephone number for use in the United States (number "911"). The terminal would then dial "911" not "119".

As noted above the amended claims of the present Amendment are supported by Fig. 4 and the specification from page 23, line 9 to page 25, line 18.

In addition to the above noted support, page 24, lines 15-18 of the specification discloses "then, the telephone numbers of regional service providers corresponding to the service providers in the user's motherland are selected from the table shown in Fig. 4 (steps S102 and S103)."

Further, on page 24, lines 27 to page 25, line 7, the specification discloses, "if a telephone number "119" or "110" is input at the connection designation device 1 (if the user dials "119" or "110"), the transceiver 8 originates a call using the telephone number of the regional service provider corresponding to the instructed telephone number."

From the above disclosure it can be seen that even though the telephone number "119" or "110" for use in the user's motherland (for example, Japan) is input (or dialed) in a mobile communication terminal, the terminal practically calls another telephone number (for example, "911" if the terminal is located in the US) which is selected from the table (or the

result of searching the table) with reference to the input number and the terminal's present location coordinate.

In other words, in the mobile communication terminal of the claimed invention, an input number is converted to another telephone number searched for in the table.

As shown in Fig. 4 and indicated in the specification on page 24, lines 4-18, the above-mentioned "another telephone number" is equivalent to one of a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the input emergency phone number. The above-mentioned "another phone number" can be obtained from searching the table in Fig. 4, which is stored based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the input emergency telephone number.

Addressing now the rejection of Claims 11, 2, 4-7 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Chin, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 17, recites in part,

converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number; and
calling the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers.

Claims 19, 21 and 22 recite similar features.

Agre describes in col. 12, lines 38-65 and col. 14, lines 21-48 that a ground station located in a region receives a telephone call from a terminal. If a telephone number corresponding to the received call is an emergency service number for use in other regions, the call is connected to an emergency service operator of the region where the ground station

is located. The terminal itself only calls the telephone number input by the user. Thus, it is the ground station that selects a connection designation for the call from the terminal based on the telephone number received from the terminal.

In other words, Agre does not describe or suggest that when the emergency number of the terminal's motherland is entered, the terminal actually dials the emergency number of the country in which the terminal is located.

Additionally, Alperovich does not cure the above noted deficiencies of Agre.

Therefore, due to the differences between the invention claimed in Claim 17 and that of Agre and Alperovich, even if the table in Fig. 9 of Agre was downloaded into a terminal, Agre does not describe a terminal converting an input number into another number using this table.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 17, 19, 21 and 22 and claim depending therefrom patentably distinguish over Agre and Alperovich considered individually or in any proper combination.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in condition for formal Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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